

the court was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

WOMEN EXCLUDED WHEN

WATTE RESUMES STAND

Women were excluded from the courtroom when Watte resumed the witness stand to-day.

Hundreds of persons in the corridors vainly tried to gain admission to the courtroom. Watte appeared pale, but seemed to have braced himself to face the ordeal.

His counsel, Walter R. Deuel, told Justice Shearn that he had only a few more questions to ask the dentist before the cross-examination would begin.

"Did you ever try to kill your wife?" asked Mr. Deuel.

"No," replied Dr. Watte.

"Did you ever plan to kill her?"

"No, never."

"You never thought you might kill her?"

"I am not sure that I would not have killed her," said Watte.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers began the cross-examination. He first asked Watte:

"Do you recall telling me that you did not want your wife to learn of your relations with Mrs. Horton?"

"No," replied Watte.

Watte folded his arms and smiled at the prosecutor as he denied having any conversation with Mr. Brothers in Dr. Watte's apartment. The dentist said he was surprised to learn that he had given a ring to a nurse named Bellevue.

"You were taking insanity in Bellevue, were you not?" asked Mr. Brothers.

"I didn't take insanity at any time," said Watte.

"You faked insanity in the Tomb?"

said the prosecutor.

Watte denied it, and also denied that he had been a false defense or read books on nervous diseases.

"You have displayed a wonderful memory for events back to your sixth birthday, but you have forgotten these recent incidents," said the prosecutor.

"I don't remember," said Watte.

"You don't wish to remember even your letter to Margaret Horton?" asked Mr. Brothers.

Watte did not answer. The smile gradually faded from his face, and he seemed to become confused by the rapid fire of questions. He denied that he had been reading medical books, but admitted reading a medical magazine.

DID NOT BLAME MURDER

ON "MAY FROM EGYPT"

The witness declared he did not tell District Attorney Swann and Mr. Brothers while in Bellevue that the "man from Egypt" had killed Peck. He said he had asked Mrs. Horton if she had heard of the "man from Egypt," but denied that he had otherwise spoken of such a character.

"Are you crazy?" asked Mr. Brothers.

"I think so," replied Watte.

"After you took Mr. Peck's life, you could not sleep, could you?"

"I slept perfectly," said Watte.

"You wanted to kill yourself, did you?"

"Yes,"

"What was the embolism? What had you to fear?"

"Well, this trial."

"Why didn't you kill yourself?"

"I made a pretty good attempt at it," replied Watte.

"You only obtained the cultures in the Tomb, didn't you?" asked Mr. Brothers.

"If you wanted to kill the Pecks, why didn't you shoot them?"

"I don't know."

Watte said he had never been punished in any way, and that he was above the law.

"No, I don't know anything about it."

"You have never been anything but a sneak-thief, have you?" asked the prosecutor.

"That's all."

"That's a lie. You told persons you played for high stakes, that you lost in the Peck case."

"No," said Watte.

Watte said Peck's death to win \$10,000, didn't you?"

"No. Not that much."

DENIES PLAN TO KILL PECK

AS EMERGENCY MEASURE

The prisoner declared that he seemed to kill Peck as early as late February.

"You and Margaret Horton were going to leave the country, weren't you? Where were you going?"

"I don't know that we were going away."

"Will you not tell the jury that you yesterday pictured yourself worse than you were?"

"No," said Watte.

"Isn't that your defense?"

"No. I admitted my guilt."

"Haven't you been informed that if you made yourself out a madman, some one in this jury would determine that you were crazy?"

"No."

Watte denied that while in the hospital he pleaded with the district attorney to be lenient with him.

Watte said he did not know whether he told Dr. Karpas that every time he got into trouble he "bluffed" his way out.

Justice Shearn then took up the questioning and asked him if he knew it was wrong to steal. Watte said he did.

"Then, I assume, you knew if it was wrong to steal, it was wrong to commit murder?"

"I don't remember."

"And you were a member of the Christian Endeavor Society? You learned it was wrong to take human life, and against the laws of God?"

"I don't remember."

Mr. Deuel then resumed direct examination. Watte said his memory was not perfect, he supposed, because of drugs. He declared that his mind was growing clearer. The prisoner identified several letters he wrote while in Bellevue, and a poem, saying he had written poetry for several years. He said that when he wrote the poem he suspected he was charged with murder.

MISS CATHERINE PECK

CALLED AS WITNESS

Watte was then excused, and Miss Catherine Peck was called. She testified yesterday that she placed ground glass and germs of pneumonia, typhoid, diphtheria and influenza in her food.

Mr. Deuel said he wanted her to corroborate Watte's statement that he placed ground glass in marmalade and germ cultures in fish that she was to eat.

Miss Peck said she accepted Watte as what he appeared to be, and of entrusting her business matters to him.

"I am some of the marmalade," she said. "When I opened the jar again I found it full of something like sand. I took it back to the store and the proprietor apologized."

Watte smiled broadly.

Abraham Baskford, the tennis player with whom the defendant had played, testified that Watte had blown up in his game and had never blown up when "called down" for errors.

"He was always smiling," demanded Mr. Brothers.

"Well, he had to smile," answered the witness.

LEAGUE AIMS TO SECURE LASTING WORLD PEACE

William H. Taft and Other Prominent Men Outline Purpose of Organization.

RICHMONDERS IN ATTENDANCE

Members Believe President Wilson, in Address To-Night, May Make Significant Statements in Connection With Efforts to End War.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The League to Enforce Peace, formed a year ago in Independence Hall at Philadelphia, with the aim of securing a lasting world peace, held its first annual meeting here to-day and heard its president, William H. Taft, and other men prominent in the country's affairs state the purposes of the organization and outline what it hopes to accomplish.

Slight reference was made to ending the war. The opening declaration by Mr. Taft, in calling the meeting to order, was that the league was not urging the administration to take steps to stop the conflict. Some delegates, though, expressed a hope that such a movement would grow out of the meeting, and did not disguise their belief that President Wilson's peace address to-morrow night might be significant in this connection.

The league's determination to confine its efforts to establishing a permanent peace for the future was described by Mr. Taft as developing from a belief that a definite purpose, with limitations, was more likely to be realized than the league's original aim of ending the war. "Although we look with the greatest satisfaction on any indications that the war is to come to an end," he said, "to start here movements that would lead to this end would weaken our force."

The league hoped, Mr. Taft said, "for a world agreement on a method to make war less probable."

"We want," he continued, "to hear the various proposals discussed. These proposals are a working hypothesis which we wish to present to the people of the United States for their support, so that those who represent us in an international conference may know that the good people of the United States are not a block of them. That is the object of the league."

Acceptance of membership by the United States in a world court in which the joint powers would use their armed and economic forces to enforce its decisions was urged by Mr. Taft. "The various proposals discussed," he said, "are a working hypothesis which we wish to present to the people of the United States for their support, so that those who represent us in an international conference may know that the good people of the United States are not a block of them. That is the object of the league."

While Mr. Taft urged the future formation of such a world court, he refrained from discussing the causes of the present war, or the part this nation may play in attaining peace.

His address was closely confined to the technical legal questions involved in joining the United States in such an international tribunal. He denied that such action would curtail the power and authority of either the President or Congress, by limiting the constitutional discretion of the latter body to declare war.

FOR COMPLEY SUBMISSION

OF JUSTIFIABLE QUESTIONS

Mr. Taft explained that the league's platform proposes compulsory submission to the world court of all international disputes not settled by diplomatic negotiations and which are "justifiable questions."

Referring to the so-called Bryan peace treaties with England and France, Mr. Taft said it was argued that the arbitration stipulation in them was a delegation of the authority of the President and Senate over our foreign relations.

"Both upon reason and authority this objection is untenable," said Mr. Taft. "Since the day treaty of 1794, Mr. Taft stated, some American nation had been a party to eighty-four international treaties, of which the United States was involved in two-thirds."

"In ten of these, which were boundary treaties," Mr. Taft continued, "it was never suggested that the government was delegating any power at all to the tribunal. A submission of a judicial question is not a delegation of power to an agent—it is a submission of an issue to a judge, and it is a misnomer to call such a submission a delegation of power."

"The question whether a court has jurisdiction is nothing but a question of law. The Senate has considered from time to time arbitrations on issues both arising and defined by language of the treaty of submission. The last notable instance, and the one which involves a really permanent court, is the advice and consent of our Senate to the Hague international prize court, conventions in which a permanent international prize court was established."

TAFT TAKES ISSUE WITH

FORMER SECRETARY BRYAN

Turning to the question of the duty of a nation belonging to the proposed world court to use its army and navy in enforcing its decrees upon other nations, Mr. Taft said he was in defiance of the court's decrees. Mr. Taft took issue with former Secretary Bryan regarding Mr. Bryan's contention that a constitutional amendment would be necessary before the United States could obligate itself in this respect.

"Mr. Bryan declared that in order to carry out the provision, we must have a joint council of the powers to determine when the time had arrived for military action and war," said Mr. Taft, "and that this would substitute the action of the council for the discretion of Congress. I venture to think that this view is wholly without foundation. If the war is a foreign war, it could not be begun under the Constitution until Congress had declared war. To impose in a constitutional way by treaty and obligation on Congress, it does not take away its power to discharge it or to refuse to discharge it."

Referring to this nation's treaty with Panama, guaranteeing Panama's independence, Mr. Taft said it meant the United States' under obligation to make war to defend Panama.

"This duty can only be discharged through the action of Congress in declaring war," he asserted. "Does that deprive Congress of its power to declare war? It seems to me the question answers itself."

With Cuba a similar situation is presented, said the former President.

Speakers referred constantly to methods of ending the present war, since the league's program included only the minimizing of future conflicts over questions which might be adjudicated by an international court. All urged that the United States be

"The American Government" Book Coupon, May 27

50c Fifty cents and one coupon from the Morning or Sunday editions will secure the American Government, by Frederic J. A. Taft, when presented at The Times-Dispatch office.

"The American Government" contains 388 pages (about 8 1/2 inches), 20 full-page illustrations, 30 chapters. It is bound in blue cloth—and is a dollar book.

If book is ordered by mail, send one coupon with 60 cents (the 10 cents extra is for postage) to The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Virginia.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

come a party to the suggested agreement. They pointed out that war might not be abolished, but that it would be regulated. The international league would allow combat only if the courts' decree were not accepted by any nation.

ANSWERS ARGUMENTS

AGAINST LEAGUE'S PLAN

Thomas Raeburn White, Philadelphia lawyer, in his address sought to answer arguments advanced against the league's plan.

"It is said that no plan which calls for a legal settlement of questions arising between nations can be successful or would be conducive to the advancement of civilization, because it would mean that the status quo must be maintained," he said. "It is pointed out that many wrongs have been done in the past which as yet are unredressed, and which cannot be redressed by legal means."

"The program of the League to Enforce Peace has been framed with consideration for this matter, and will not stand in the way of proper development of this character. The question whether a colony or a portion of a nation should be entitled to its independence is not a question for judicial settlement, nor would it come within the comprehension of this scheme, or of any international institution. It is by no means impossible, however, that nations would be willing to treat with regard to their territory for giving up consideration."

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, declared European nations at the end of the present war would be favorable to the League to Enforce Peace.

"The nations will know what they are not trust in the permanence of the present alliances for mutual protection in the future," he said. "The members of an alliance over opposing national interests are apparently inevitable, unless there is provided some method other than war to deal with the differences which are bound to arise."

Other speakers on to-day's program were Oscar S. Straus, of New York, member of The Hague court, Hamilton Holt, of New York, editor of the Independent, Professor George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard University, Talbot Williams, director of Columbia University School of Journalism, John Bates Clark, of New York, director of a department of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Oliver Wilson, of Peoria, Ill., president of the National Grange.

MOVEMENT TO RAISE \$300,000

TO ESTABLISH STATE BRANCHES

At a luncheon, officers of the league and delegates started a movement to raise \$300,000 to establish state branches of the league as well as to institute branches abroad.

Secretary Baker, who was the principal speaker at the night session, heartily endorsed the purposes of the league.

"When this war is over in Europe, the people—speak not of the countries and those in places of privilege and power—are going to demand the betterment of our citizenship," he said. "There are not going to be tolerated any longer the possibility of a recurrence of this night."

"The economic forces, the industrial forces, labor, agriculture, religion, learning, science and art, already in an intimate and intricate system of interchange between nations, will rise as the voice of the people in favor of some great conception of the popular conscience of Europe as is desired by the league to enforce peace."

RICHMONDERS ATTENDING

SESSIONS OF CONFERENCE

The Richmonders attending the peace conference, according to the list given out, are as follows: Henry W. Anderson, Dr. F. W. Boatwright, Rev. Russell Cecil, Dr. D. John Stewart Bryan, James B. Fobers, John Donnan, J. Taylor Ellison, Thomas B. Day, I. J. Marcuse, William Gordon McCabe, Samuel T. Morgan, Bishop D. J. O'Connell, Rev. R. H. Pitt, Dr. D. William H. White, and A. P. Wilmer.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF

FOR RAILROADS DEMANDED

(Continued from First Page.)

never be duplicated, or can be duplicated only with great difficulty, such as United States patents, for example, rare documents, legal papers relating to the settlement of estates, powers of attorney, fire insurance claims, income tax returns, and similar matters have been lost. Delays in receiving shipping documents have caused great losses and inconvenience by preventing prompt delivery of goods.

Business opportunities are lost by failure to transmit promptly bids, specifications and contracts.

AMERICAN CONVENIENCE

AVAILABLE CONTRACT

The Standard Underground Cable Company of Pittsburgh, for example, sent by mail a tender and specifications for certain proposed electrical works to be constructed in Kristiania, after several weeks of waiting the papers having failed to arrive, the tender could not be longer held open and the contract was awarded to a British competitor.

Checks, drafts, money orders, securities and similar property are lost or detained for weeks and months. Business correspondence relating to legitimate and bona fide trade between neutral countries, correspondence of a private nature and also certain official correspondence, such as money order lists and other matter forwarded by government departments,

are detained, lost, or possibly destroyed. As a further example of the delay and loss consequent upon the British practice, the Postmaster-General sends me a copy of a letter from the British postal administration admitting that the mails were lost during the steamer Medan in the Downs on January 30 last, and not forwarded until some time between the 20 of February and the 20 of March; and that 182 bags of these mails were lost during the mission to Holland on the 25th day of February by the Dutch steamship Mecklenburg. The Medan arrived safely at Rotterdam a day or two after she left the Downs.

This continuing offense has led to such losses to American citizens and to a possible responsibility of the United States to repair them that the government will be compelled in the near future to press claims for full reclamation upon His Majesty's government and that of the French government.

NOTE ESTABLISHES

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

The note, in establishing the position of this government, says it is inclined to the opinion that mail matter containing stocks, bonds, money orders, checks, drafts, notes and other negotiable instruments, which may pass as an equivalent of money, is to be classed as merchandise and subject to the same exercise of belligerent rights.

Correspondence, including shipping documents, money-order lists and papers of that character, even though relating to "enemy supplies of exports," unless carried on the same ship as the property referred to, is, in the opinion of this government, to be regarded as "genuine correspondence," and entitled to unmolested passage.

Concluding, the note says: "The government of the United States views the improper methods employed by the British and French authorities in interrupting mails passing between the United States and neutral countries and subject to the United States its full rights of Great Britain, can no longer tolerate the wrongs, which citizens of the United States have suffered, and continue to suffer, through these methods."

To submit to a lawless practice of this character would open the door to repeated violations of international law, which the belligerent nations on the ground of military necessity, of the violator would be the sole judge. Manifestly a neutral nation cannot permit its rights on the high seas to be denied arbitrarily by the belligerents of a warring nation. The rights of neutrals are as sacred as the rights of belligerents, and must be as strictly observed.

EXPECTS PRESENT PRACTICE

TO CEASE AT ONCE

"The government of the United States, confident in the regard for international law and the rights of neutrals, which the British and French governments have so often proclaimed and the disregard of which they have urged so vigorously against their enemies, expects the present practice of the British and French authorities in the treatment of the mails from or to the United States to cease and belligerent rights, as exercised by the belligerent nations, to be limited to the principle governing the passage of mail matter, and to the recognized practice of nations. Only a radical change in the present British and French policy, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this government."

"I have,"

"ROBERT LANSING"

PERSHING AND GAVIRA

TO MEET IN CONFERENCE

(Continued from First Page.)

sent themselves to be mustered into Federal service will convene next week at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio. Secretary Baker plans to issue the formal order to-morrow. General Fung, who is sent in his recommendations for membership in the military court. The appointments will be made by President Wilson.

Official contradiction was given to-day to a statement attributed to Foreign Minister Aguilar, of the Mexican government, that in sending the second American expedition into Mexico from Roquillas the United States had violated an informal agreement made between General Scott and Obregon. Officials insist that no written or unwritten agreement has been entered into, precluding this government from sending troops into Mexico upon a "hot trail" of any bandits raiding American territory.

VILLA BANDIT LEADER

KILLED BY U. S. TROOPS

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, NEAR SAMQUIPA, MEXICO, May 25 (via radio to Columbus, N. M., May 26).—Candelario Cervantes, the Villa bandit leader, was killed by American troops south of Cruces to-day.

The other Mexican, Jose Bencomene, and an American, were killed. Two Americans were wounded.

Cervantes' end came after he had made a surprise attack south of Cruces, on a detachment of engineers, repairing the motor truck road. He was beaten back and pursued into the hills by the engineers, who had been reinforced by a detachment of the Seventh Infantry.

When the engagement began, the bandits outnumbered the Americans two to one, there being twenty of them. The engagement lasted almost an hour, with a hot interchange of bullets. Then reinforcements from the Seventh came in sight, and the bandits broke for the hills.

Private George O. Hulitt was the hero of the fight. Bullets from his rifle laid low both of the bandits killed.

Cervantes' home was in Naniquipa. He has been a thorn in the side of the army in Northern Chihuahua ever since the expedition began, as he had succeeded in avoiding persistent cavalry searches. His death probably means the breaking up of the Villa followers in this section.

General Pershing was gratified over the latest fight, saying that there remain only a few scattered bands of marauders to be hunted down.

SECOND IN IMPORTANCE

TO VILLA HIMSELF

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 26.—Candelario Cervantes, styled by General Pershing in a report to General Fung to-day as "second in importance only to Villa," was killed yesterday in a skirmish near Cruces. The American loss was Corporal Davis Marks, killed, and Privates George F. Nicholson and George Hulitt wounded. Jose Bencomene was another Mexican killed. The remainder of the band was pursued and dispersed.

THIRTEEN ENCOUNTER

SPIRIT OF ANIMOSITY

COLUMBUS, N. M., May 26.—American truckmen recently have encountered a spirit of animosity on the part of soldiers of some of the Carranza commands along the American line of communication in Mexico, according to stories brought here to-day.

Near Nuevo Casas Grandes, 120 miles south of the border, barbed wire barriers have been thrown across the roads several times recently, it was said, and last Wednesday a train commanded by Captain R. B. Harper, was halted by a crowd, in which there were a number of Carranza soldiers. The mob jeered at the Americans and threatened them, but no shots were fired. Although several stones struck members of the truck crew, orders were given to proceed without retaliation, according to the truckmen.

FAINT IN LARGE NUMBERS

WHILE WAITING IN LINE

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 26.—Members of the Texas National Guard, who have been impatient at the delay in being ordered to duty along the Mexican border, have fainted in large numbers while waiting in line to be inoculated with antityphoid virus.

A "psychological phenomenon," remarked one surgeon to-day, "further than that no one knows exactly why militiamen and regulars as well, who often later distinguish themselves in action, should be overcome at the prospect of undergoing a treatment characterized by no pain and no ugly spilling of blood."

JAMES J. HILL BETTER

CONDITION REPORTED AS SATISFACTORY BY

Dr. Gillilan and Dr. Mayo, of Rochester.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 26.—The condition to-night of James J. Hill was reported as "satisfactory" by Dr. James J. Gillilan, of St. Paul, who, with Dr. William James Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., made an examination of the railroad builder at his Summit Avenue residence late to-day.

As a result of the consultation, it was decided not to operate upon Mr. Hill, and to-night Dr. Mayo and Dr. Hill, and to-night Dr. Mayo and Dr. Hill, arrived in St. Paul aboard a special train late this afternoon, returned to Rochester.

Foodstuffs for Allies.

ROANOKE, VA., May 26.—One hundred and fifty freight cars, containing foodstuffs, principally meat, intended for use of the allies, which have been held in the Norfolk and Western Railroad yards here for more than two weeks, were shipped to Norfolk last night, where the freight will be loaded on transatlantic vessels. While

the cars were embargoed here six carloads of ice daily was used to refrigerate the food products.

MUST PAY FEDERAL LICENSE

Uncle Sam Will Require Full Fee From Virginia Liquor Dealers on July 1.

Liquor dealers who desire to continue in business in Virginia after June 30 until the State-wide prohibition law goes into effect on November 1 will be required to pay the full amount of the Federal internal revenue license. It was stated yesterday that there is no provision in the law for prorating this license for a part of the year. Licensees of this character become due on the first day of the fiscal year, July 1, of each year, and even though a man went out of business immediately thereafter, he would still be liable for the Federal tax which, in the case of retailers, is \$25 per year.

EXERCISES AT LITTLETON

Program of Events in Connection With Annual Commencement is Arranged.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] LITTLETON, N. C., May 26.—The following is the program of the Littleton College commencement exercises: Saturday, May 27—5 P. M., pageant, "Hiawatha."

Sunday, May 28—11 A. M., commencement sermon, Professor W. W. Peele, S. P. M., address before the Y. W. C. A., Rev. J. D. Bundy.

Monday, May 29—5 P. M., class-day exercises, 8:30 P. M., musical expression department.

Tuesday, May 30—10 A. M., graduating exercises, annual address by Dr. B. F. Sled, 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., exhibit, 4 P. M., alumnae anniversary, 8:30 P. M., commencement reception.

FREED OF ASSAULT CHARGE

Jury Returns Verdict of Not Guilty in Case of Charles Jones, Colored.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] HOPEWELL, VA., May 26.—Charles Jones, the aged negro who several weeks ago, charged with criminal assault upon an eighteen-year-old white girl, near Prince George, and who was taken to the Henrico County Jail to prevent lynching, was acquitted by a jury in the Circuit Court to-day. Judge Barham, of Newport News, presiding.

The defendant succeeded in proving by several reliable witnesses that he was some distance from the scene of the crime at the time it was committed. The case seems to have been one of mistaken identity. Jones was represented by Attorney Richard T. Wilson, of Petersburg.

TO SHUT DOWN FEW DAYS

Du Pont Plant at Hopewell Will Be Closed to Clean Their Machinery.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] HOPEWELL, VA., May 26.—The Du Pont gun-cotton plant will be closed down at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, according to posters placed at various points in the plant yesterday, until 7 o'clock on Thursday morning. The temporary closing down of the plant is for the purpose of repairing and cleaning up the machinery in order that better results may be obtained.

Since the gigantic plant was placed in active operation more than a year ago there has been no cessation of work, and during the temporary shutting down of the machinery many of the operatives will be employed in assisting in the work of repairing and cleaning up. The loss in time by the operatives will, it is said, amount to very little.

NO NEW CHANGES

IN VERDUN REGION

(Continued from First Page.)

army to the Saloniki front. Paris and London have been persistently silent as to any developments in the Balkans.

TURKISH STATEMENT ON

MILITARY OPERATIONS

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25 (via London, May 26).—The following statement on military operations was issued to-day by Turkish army headquarters:

"Iraq front: The situation is unchanged.

"Caucasus front: In certain districts there has been skirmishing between reconnoitering parties.

"On the morning of May 21 two enemy aeroplanes intentionally threw sixteen bombs on an inhabited quarter of Smyrna, destroying some houses, in-

cluding three women and one child and killing three persons.

"Otherwise there is no news."

ARTILLERY VERY ACTIVE

ON LEFT BANK OF MEUSE

PARIS, May 26.—The War Office communication this evening says: "On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery has been particularly active in the region of Avocourt and hill No. 204. An intermittent bombardment of our second line has taken place."

"On the right bank of the Meuse, during the afternoon, the enemy carried out a strong attack against our trenches on the approach to Fort Donnout. This attack was completely repulsed with heavy losses by our infantry and mitrailleuse fire."

"Our artillery fought under its fire and scattered German troops on the move in the Chaffour wood."

"In the Vosges the fire of one of our batteries caused the explosion of an ammunition depot near La Chapelle, northwest of Colmar."

"There is nothing of importance to report from the remainder of the front."

GIVEN A LINEN SHOWER

Entertainment at Waverly is in Honor of Miss Nellie Virginia Gray.

WAVELEY, VA., May 26.—One of the pleasantest social events of the late spring was the linen shower given in Waverly on Wednesday afternoon, of this week, by Mesdames J. and Horace A. Gray, in honor of their sister, Miss Nellie Virginia Gray, whose marriage to Oscar Henry West will take place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The handsome Horace Gray residence on Copperhunk Avenue, was attractively decorated for the occasion.

An appropriate and interesting game, "A Floral Wedding Story," was a pleasant diversion of the afternoon. Then came a quaint old gypsy band, a wonderful collection of daintily embroidered linens for the bride-to-be. Each parcel was opened, presented and admired.

TO VOTE ON BRANDEIS

Senate Reach Agreement Under Which Nomination Will Be Finally Disposed of Next Week.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—An agreement was reached among Senators today under which the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court will be finally disposed of